

# The Times-Dispatch

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SUNDAY, JUNE 19, 1910.

## THE JOHN MARSHALL HOUSE.

The Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities has petitioned the President and members of the City Council of Richmond to give into its keeping the John Marshall House, and its petition should be granted cheerfully and with thanks that this great Society is willing to undertake the preservation of this historic shrine for all time. "To keep and to hold such building," as the petition reads, "and the grounds belonging to the premises, the building as a memorial to one of the most distinguished Virginians, such a memorial to his greatness, in its nearness to the John Marshall High School, would prove an object lesson to the young people of the city, the State and the United States." The Association will "undertake to restore and furnish the building, as nearly as possible, as it was when occupied by its builder and owner, to collect books and manuscripts relating to Marshall's life and period, and to accumulate portraits and relics valuable through their perpetuation of his memory. The Association will, if given the opportunity, keep the doors of the Marshall Home open to the Richmond visitors and all others, and will arrange to receive as free guests the school children of the city, thus affording them an opportunity to study the character of a great statesman and citizen, and gain an incentive for emulating his virtues."

The Chamber of Commerce has directed its Committee on Schools and Public Libraries to "actively co-operate with the Association in its efforts to secure such action as may be necessary on the part of the School Board of the City of Richmond." So far as we can learn, there is no objection anywhere or by anybody to the transfer of the Marshall House to the Association. There is only one side of this question. The place has been neglected in the past, and in preserving it and its lessons for all the future the Association will perform a patriotic service not only to Richmond and Virginia, but to the whole country. It seems to us that the subject does not admit debate, and we take it for granted, therefore, that at its meeting to-morrow night the School Board will approve without the shadow of division the petition of the Association.

The Association will submit the question to the Board to-morrow evening, and this article is written simply to facilitate in advance the Board upon its co-operation with the Association in the noble work it is ready to undertake. That the Association is perfectly competent for the work it would do in this case is amply proved by what it has done in many other places in Virginia—the ancient church tower and graveyard at Jamestown, the Powder Horn and lot at Williamsburg, the site of the House of Burgesses at Williamsburg, the Mary Washington House at Fredericksburg, the sea wall at Jamestown Island, and monuments and gateways and memorial houses here, there and yonder, all testifying to the people of this day, as they will testify to the people of later generations, that in Virginia there is a splendid body of patriotic women who reverence the glorious past and would preserve its history and traditions forever.

## A HUMAN PSALM-BOOK.

The United Presbyterians have adopted a revised book of Psalms. The deed was done at the recent General Assembly in Philadelphia. There was opposition to the adoption of the new book, led by the Rev. W. A. Campbell, of Mercer, Pennsylvania, who declared that the committee on revision "have given us the worst version that has ever been seen," a version without literary merit or fidelity either in word or in spirit to the original text. Brother Campbell said:

"The book shows that it contains imitations that our fathers condemned for nearly 200 years as human hymns, and it also contains free renderings that are nothing but human hymns. The question is, shall we reject these new Psalms and abide as a psalm-singing church, or shall we adopt them and become a hymn-singing church, and thus see one of the noblest psalm-singing churches pass out of existence?"

We can very well believe all that Brother Campbell said, although we have not seen the new book. We do not use it in our churches in Richmond, and it is as bad as Brother Campbell says it is, it ought not to be allowed to go through the mails on the ground that it is pernicious literature. As matter of fact, we have not had much liking for the Psalms as vehicles of praise since the Seceders, aided and abetted by the United Presbyterians, abandoned the use of the old Scottish version of Francis Rouse, a version that was composed in 1643, was adopted by the Westminster Assembly, and Estates in Scotland, and was authorized by the English Parliament for general use. In its place the new-fangled Psalmists substituted

ed a book of alleged poetry that could be sung to all sorts of tunes, the two-step sort preferred, and that, too, in spite of the fact that some of the old men of these two denominations would not adopt Isaac Watts's tinkering with the Psalms because in making them rhyme he almost invariably lost something of the spiritual essence preserved, roughly preserved in spots, it is true, by the Scottish divine.

We are almost prepared to accept the conclusion of Brother Campbell that now that this version has been adopted there is no good reason why the United Presbyterians should remain separate from the Presbyterian Church. So far as we can see, the only reason is the "Testimony" of the United Presbyterians on the slavery question adopted about fifty years ago. That ought to be enough to make Southern Presbyterians at least a little shy of them and their new Psalm-book.

## THE COTTON INDICTMENTS.

Attorney-General Wickersham says he is well satisfied with the indictment of James A. Patten and a number of other cotton manipulators. His Department inspired the indictments, says Mr. Wickersham. He learned that a cotton pool was being formed last winter and has been on the trail of the conspirators ever since that time. When the Department of Justice found that none of the men involved had money enough to corner the market on his own account, when it was discovered that the conspirators had no intention of using the cotton they bought, and when evidence was forthcoming to show that Patten and his allies were buying May cotton, June cotton, July cotton and August cotton, the case was plain. Patten and the rest were attempting a conspiracy in restraint of trade, and as such should be punished—under the Sherman anti-trust act, of course.

This is all very nice, and there will be comparatively few people to mourn if the Patten ring is broken up, but it strikes us as a little strange that the Government has only discovered its power to deal with corners in cotton since the bulls have been in control of the market. In other days, when cotton was selling for four and five cents, when the Sherman anti-trust act read as it reads to-day, nobody ever thought of the Government's helping to boost prices. The farmers had to take such prices as they could get; the Government had nothing to do with it. Yet as soon as a few men began to manipulate cotton and were willing to pay the farmers fifteen cents in the hope that they might sell for twenty, the Government discovered that the whole thing is illegal and must be punished. Mr. Wickersham is doubtless construing the law as he sees it, but incidentally he is heading the biggest bear movement the country has seen in recent years.

Besides, why should the Sherman anti-trust law be forever invoked? What has this law to do with the case? It was intended to cover great industrial combinations and was aimed directly at the growing corporations. Nobody who framed it ever had any idea that it could be invoked against a few men who agreed to take their chances in the market and were willing to pay as high prices for cotton as have been offered since 1875. If the Government really wanted to try these men for conspiracy, why did it not do so? The old common law of conspiracy is being construed every day in the courts, and is just now being used by the Government in a number of labor cases. At the least, it seems a more appropriate method of attacking the so-called conspirators than to warp a statute intended for an altogether different purpose.

We should like to see cotton manipulation broken up, for even where it helps the cotton grower, it injures the man who buys cotton goods. Yet we believe in law that works both ways—a law that applies to bear as well as bull—a law that aims to meet a definite situation and not a law that can only cover special cases by the liberal use of executive imagination.

## PATTERSON MUST BE BEATEN.

The Democratic State Convention of Tennessee has renominated Malcolm B. Patterson for Governor and tiebreaker, at least, has put the stamp of its approval on all that Patterson has done. Patterson, it will be recollected, was elected Governor after the bitter campaign in which Senator Carmack was the opposing Democratic nominee, and he is the same Patterson who gave a pardon to Colonel Duncan B. Cooper, the convicted murderer of Senator Carmack. When the Democratic convention approved Patterson, it approved the murder of Carmack. This is the whole story.

Common decency demands that Patterson be defeated. The men who are opposed to him in Tennessee and the men who have always voted the Democratic ticket are the only men who can do this. The Republicans are comparatively weak; their nominee will have no chance in a general campaign, even if the opponents of Governor Patterson stay away from the polls and refuse to approve by their ballots the murder of their leader. Consequently, they have either to bolt the Democratic ticket or else to cast their ballots for the Republican nominee. In normal times, either course would be deeply deplored by the National Democratic party, but in this case, either course would be justified. If the Democrats think they can beat Patterson by nominating an independent and putting a third ticket in the field, they should do so. If they cannot, they should deliberately throw the State into Republican hands for the next few years. There are some things that are worse than Republican rule, and the election of a man who pardons murderers by the wholesale is one of these things. The whole South will look to Tennessee in this emergency, for the honor of the new-fangled Psalmists of the South is involved. We thank

God, in this part of the world, that we have elections that are honest and choose men to office who are not corrupt. We want it ever to be so, and it can only be so when we cast out the men who disgrace the party and bring shame upon the South.

## WHERE IS ABDUL?

Abdul Hamid, "Abdul the Damned," as William Watson called him, has apparently disappeared from the face of the earth. When he was deposed last year, it was announced that he would be confined at Saloniki, the center of the young Turk movement in Macedonia, and he was seen after his removal to that place, working in a flower garden and apparently aping young Louis XVII. In the course of a few weeks, he was seen no more, and it was reported that he was lurking in his rooms, fearful of assassination and convinced that a plot was on foot to kill him. Rumors of his illness were then spread, and it was said that his death was not far distant, but no official report was made. According to the Washington Post, no physicians attend the palace and no government officers call on him. The old Sultan has not been seen for months. The whole Turkish world is asking, Where is Abdul?

It would not be a very serious loss if nothing more were ever heard of this red-handed tyrant. If his crimes could ever be forgotten, the world could afford to erase his name from the annals of Turkey and could leave him to his fate. Still, it is rather interesting to observe his sudden disappearance, especially since he is supposed to be the captive of a reformed Government, lawful in its dealings and just to all men. The chances are, of course, that he has been killed, or that he has been spirited away to some other prison, there to live without his harem and there to die without his friends. If such be the case, it is hardly a credit to his Government. If he were to be punished at all, he should have been tried and publicly executed, despite all considerations of "political expediency." If he were not to be punished, as his Government said, he should have been left unharmed at Saloniki.

A Turk is a Turk, whether he rule by the sword or by a constitution, and unless Abdul's fate be explained, the world will probably conclude that Mohammed V. is of the same stamp as his brother, and is ruling in the same old way.

## MORE COMMON SENSE CHARITY.

David Ranken, of St. Louis, evidently does not believe in death-bed charity. He is an Irishman by birth, came to this country in his youth, and has acquired by thrift and sheer ability an estate of about \$5,000,000, made up of gilt-edge securities and valuable St. Louis real estate. He has always been generous and a few years ago he established a school where working boys could be trained in the manual arts while they were earning a living. Ranken watched this school closely, studied the career of the boys who were graduated from it, and became convinced that his charity was being well directed. He determined to assure its future for all time, and consequently a few days ago he deeded his entire property to the trustees of the school, reserving only enough for his actual living expenses. He intends to see, before he dies, that his wishes are executed and that the money he earned shall be used to help others earn more and be more useful in the world.

This strikes us as about the finest piece of common sense charity we have seen in a great many years. Ranken will not share the fate which befalls many men who give to charity in their last will and testament; his plans will not be upset after his death and his money will not be diverted to other objects than those for which he intended it. He will probably live long enough to establish the school on a firm basis and he can die, when his time comes, with the assurance that his plans will not be upset by careless trustees.

Then, again, Ranken will have the joy of seeing the results of his bounty in his own life-time. In his daily visits to the school, he will see the progress his pupils are making and he can think, when his day's work is done, that hundreds of boys are better for his living. A man never sees the roses on his own grave, and a man never sees the good done with his money when he is dead and gone. If the giver is always blessed as much as those to whom he gives, whenever he does a deed of charity he is doubly blessed who sees the good he does.

## CLEANING UP OUR TOWNS.

The "clean-up" idea has seized a number of our Virginia cities this spring. In Fredericksburg, in Danville and in Alexandria the municipal authorities and the civic improvement forces have combined and plan to give the towns such a scouring as they have not had since the great snow. Every householder is being enlisted, and is being told of the blessings which will come to him and to all of his if he clean up his attic, whitewash his back fence, haul the waste from his cellar and sweep his alley.

The plan is a capital one if it is carried out on a large scale. Every winter leaves its heritage of trash, and the months spent within doors always end with the house littered with an accumulation of litter and waste. All of this offers a fine breeding-place for summer pests and for domestic "vermin" when the spring opens up and the bugs crawl from their lurking places.

A municipal clean-up day is especially useful in helping to reduce the fly nuisance. Flies are not particular where they breed, and are especially fond of animal and vegetable refuse. Laying their eggs by thousands, a few flies which have passed the storms of the winter can soon infest a neighbor-

hood and make life miserable to all about them. If the refuse be removed the breeding-places are destroyed, and if the breeding-places be destroyed there will be no flies.

The success of the plan, however, depends upon the co-operation of all housekeepers. If only a few men on each block clean up their premises, they will hardly be repaid for their pains, since the pests bred in their neighbors' yards will give them as much trouble as home-grown pests. It may even happen that the dust of a partial clean-up day will do more harm than the cleaning will do good. This, of course, will not be the case in any of our Virginia towns. They are dead in earnest about the matter and are threatening to execute any man who is too lazy to clean his premises.

The best clean-up day is every day, and the best way to rid a town of its breeding-places of summer pests is not to allow them to form. The man who cares for his property daily is the man whose property will never give him trouble, and the city which has a well organized street cleaning force is the city which suffers least from the nuisance of the summer.

## LAUNCHING A STATE.

Oklahoma has been a State of this Union for twenty-eight months. During this time it has tried many experiments and made many failures. It has done many things that it ought not to have done, and has left undone many things that it ought to have done. It has levied taxes and has spent the proceeds, it has appointed officers and has abused them.

An election is soon to be held in the young State, in anticipation of which the Democrats and the Republicans are taking stock. The former are trying to justify their rule; the latter are endeavoring to show the people how much better they could have done had they been in power. Incidentally, the agitation has brought out some very interesting facts regarding the affairs of the new State.

It appears that the Legislature has been in session nine months and twenty-four days of the twenty-eight months since it was created. During this time a total of 333 laws have been passed, in addition to the approval of practically all the laws brought over from the territorial government. The State Legislature, during the same time, has appropriated almost \$10,000,000, which was raised in taxes.

Of course, Oklahoma has some things to show for this vast expenditure. It has a complete system of local government. It has a school system. Yet both of these were bequeathed in large measure from the Territory, and the schools in particular have been practically independent, owing to the large land grants made them by Congress. Most of the \$10,000,000 spent has gone for public works which are yet to show their worth to the community.

On the whole, however, it is safe to say that the people of Oklahoma have not received the worth of their money in improved government. It is equally safe to say that they have not progressed along industrial lines, as fast as might have been expected from so hard-working a Legislature. Balancing good against evil, Oklahoma does not appear thus far to have been a shining success.

We suspect the reason for this condition of affairs is to be found in the methods pursued in the new State. The officers of the government went about their work in the wrong way. They tried to make a State in a day, and attempted the foolish policy of legislating business security and business advance. They altogether overlooked the fact that State is made slowly, and that the true function of government is to secure the welfare of the people in order that the people may secure their own business. Then, again, Oklahoma has tried too many experiments. The State was unfortunately near Nebraska, and its officers were unhappily under the influence of Bryan. They tried many of his plans, and, of course, paid the price.

In it all, however, there is one pleasing reflection: Oklahoma has been spared Republican rule. Its affairs have not been managed well or economically, perhaps, but they have been far better and more economically handled than if they had been committed to the Republicans. This is a truth which the people of Oklahoma will surely attest in their forthcoming election.

## "VISIONS AND TASKS."

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.)  
 "While Peter thought on the vision, the Spirit said unto him, Behold, three men seek thee"—Acts x. 19.

Peter had been praying on the top of Simon's house at Joppa, and there had been shown to him a great sheet full of all kinds of horrid beasts, which he was bidden to take and eat. And while he hesitated, he was rebuked for his narrow conception of the gospel and its teachings. He knew that he was doubting and doubting in himself what the vision which he had seen should mean.

A new idea had come to him. It was all abstract and impracticable. He bewildered and eluded him. He could not see what the outcome would be. As he still waited, steps were heard

below; they were the servants of Cornelius, the Gentile, coming to ask that Peter would visit their master. Here was the chance to put into action the idea which possessed him.

It was a critical moment. He was standing between the vision and its application. On one side of him was the mysterious sheet and its multitude of beasts; on the other were the three men who needed him and the truths he had been taught. The question was whether the vision could pass through Peter to these "three men" and Cornelius. When on the morrow he "went with them" that question was decided; his vision and its appropriate duty had joined hands.

Man standing between his visions and his tasks; that is our subject for consideration. It is the place where certain men are often called upon to stand, and in some degree it is where all men are standing always. Every man has his visions—now bright and beautiful; now clouded and abstractly true; and every man also has pressing on him the warm, clear lives of his fellow-men. There is a world of truth on one side and a world of men on the other.

This may be peculiarly manifest in the life of some young man to-day. When the school session has been closed; when the college doors have dismissed their graduate; when the professional student has left forever the calm scholar days behind him; when the young minister still feels the hands of ordination on his bowed head—in all these cases, how real are the two worlds between which he stands. Amid the silence and the stir, the calm accumulation and the active employment of his truth, the young man stands with a strange consciousness which is never so vividly repeated at any other moment of his life.

Sad is his lot, and sad is the nature of any man who can pass through such a moment and not be solemnized and exalted by it. Sad is that man who can graduate from college and go out into the world thinking of his education only as a drudgery from which he has at last escaped, or merely as an equipment with which he is to earn his daily bread.

The power of men to stand between abstract truth on the one side and the concrete facts of life on the other comes from the coexistence in his nature of two different powers—one the power of knowing, the other the power of loving. The power of knowing, whether by patient study or the faculty of gaining wisdom by experience, everything by which he tries to learn and succeeds in knowing—that is one necessary element of his manhood.

And the other is love, that power of sympathetic intercourse with things and people which completes and welds the whole. These two together must be in all true men. Not merely in the greatest men, but in all to be genuine. The power of learning truth and the power of loving men must be in you or me as well as in Shakespeare or Socrates. Every truth possible for man to know, it is good for him to know with reference to his brother men; only in that way is the truth kept lofty and pure. This is the daily meaning of Peter before his vision, sitting on the housetops, and the three men knocking in the street below.

There is always a danger of selfishness in our religion. It comes in various forms. But remember your religion kept solely for yourself will certainly decay. Up, up, and go abroad! Find the men who need your Christ, and to whom alone you can bring Him. Come yourself to Christ. Be unselfish. Be spiritual. Be true. Be like him. Cast off your sins, if not for yourself, for some other soul who could not learn in any other way, but good, strong and forgiving is your God.

It is a terrible thing to have seen the vision and be so wrapped up in its contemplation as not to hear the knock of needy hands on our doors. It is a terrible thing to hear the knock and to have no vision to declare to the seeker.

Arise, and go abroad in all love and faith, for "three men seek thee."

"South Carolina" led again yesterday in another crazy movement.

The Hampton Monitor need read them if it do not like them, and might devote a little more time to its own local affairs with possible advantage to its constituency.

If the esteemed Farmville Herald will keep its flannels on for a little while, we shall open its eyes on the railroad situation so that it will be able to see the difference between Tweedledum and Tweedledee, as it will probably be disposed to describe it.

As the special correspondents at Chefoo used to say, this statement has been "delayed in transmission," but it contains so much cheering news that it is worth printing for the encouragement of the mollycoddles, who do not appreciate a good thing when they see it.

Former Governor Glenn, of North Carolina, denies that he said in his speech at Cleveland last week that the negro was not receiving his fair share of the school funds down in his State. But what difference does it make what Governor Glenn said? Besides, what was he making a speech in Cleveland for, anyhow?

The New York World wants to know why Congress should not investigate the Sugar Trust Prosecution, now that the Department of Justice has convicted the accused men. Something

# Daily Queries and Answers

Address all communications for this column to Query Editor, Times-Dispatch. No mathematical problems will be solved, no coins or stamps valued and no dealers' names will be given.

**The Ordinance of Secession.**  
 1. The ordinance of secession, as passed by the Virginia Convention on July 17, 1861, is signed by 111 delegates, yet there were more than 141 in the convention. Quite a number from the counties now in West Virginia and some from Virginia did not sign this ordinance. Can you tell me how many composed the convention?  
 2. In a general way, please state why so many failed to sign it.  
 3. If you will visit the State Library and ask for the journal of the convention you can get the full roll of members. I will recall correctly the membership was about 170.

2. There were several reasons why so many members of the convention failed to sign the ordinance of secession. In the first place, as you doubtless know, there was deep-seated opposition to secession among the people of what is now West Virginia. There were a large number of Republicans in that section and many old Unionists. These men considered the State as a whole, and when the majority of the convention decided that Virginia must secede, they refused to sign. They believed the action, left the convention and established the independent State of West Virginia. John G. Carlisle, John H. Garrett, and George W. Summers headed this movement. In the second place, there were a great many men in the convention who remained loyal to Virginia, and yet did not believe that secession was the proper remedy for the grievances of the South. John B. Frazier, for example, one of the ablest men of Virginia, who represented Augusta county in the convention, voted against the ordinance of secession. At a later time he signed the ordinance, but as he said in his speech, he signed it "in the name of the people of Virginia," and not in the name of the convention.

## Men in the Railroad Business.

To settle a dispute please tell me how many men there are in the railroad business in this country. I am a contractor and I have a hundred men throughout the country works for the railroad. Am I right? ANXIOUS.  
 You are right. There were at last report 1,455,244 railroad employees in the United States.

## North Carolina's Production of Tobacco.

What are the figures for North Carolina's tobacco production?  
 In 1908 North Carolina's crop was 134,000,000 pounds.  
 Inheritance Tax in Virginia.  
 Is there a direct inheritance tax in Virginia? A. B. C.  
 No.

## The Great Eastern.

Was the Great Eastern larger than any ship now afloat? I have heard it said that this vessel was larger than the Mauretania. SAILOR.  
 The length of the Great Eastern was 692 feet, and the length of the Mauretania is 750 feet.

## Debt of New York State.

What is the present debt of New York State? A READER.  
 \$11,330,660.

# CLUE TO IDENTITY OF MYSTERIOUS HERMIT

BY LA MARQUISE DE FONTENAY.

GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS MIKHAILOVITCH OF Russia, in due course of his travels, visited "Revue Historique" in Paris, his length furnished an authoritative article on the life of the hermit, Fedor Kozmich, who died in 1854, in a monastery at Tomsk. According to popular report, which is confirmed by the Russian Empire and beyond its borders, this hermit was no other than Prince Alexander, the son of the late Emperor Alexander II. He lived his life in a monastery, and died in 1854, in the monastery of the Holy Trinity, near Moscow. He was a man of great piety and was much loved by the people. He was a man of great piety and was much loved by the people. He was a man of great piety and was much loved by the people.

Grand Duke Nicholas, however, now furnishes proof that the hermit at Tomsk was an illegitimate brother of Emperor Alexander II. The hermit, Fedor Kozmich, was the son of a nobleman, and was much loved by the people. He was a man of great piety and was much loved by the people. He was a man of great piety and was much loved by the people.

Sweden's future Queen, Crown Princess Margaret, a daughter of the royal English Duke of Connaught, possesses an extraordinary collection of the women of the reigning houses of Europe. She is an expert in the handling of an ice-cream maker, and has no place in the world that affords such magnificent stretches of ice as the waters round Stockholm in the winter. She is an expert in the handling of an ice-cream maker, and has no place in the world that affords such magnificent stretches of ice as the waters round Stockholm in the winter.

A movement is on foot among the great powers to adopt some concerted measures with the Club of Rome, to stop the abuse resulting from petty states of one kind and another. It is a movement to stop the abuse resulting from petty states of one kind and another. It is a movement to stop the abuse resulting from petty states of one kind and another.

Colonel, we are at your disposal. Now that you are coming home, where a warmer welcome waits than there was at Imperial Rome.

Flung from masthead, tower and turret, Flag and pennon greet the breeze, the flag and pennon greet the breeze, the flag and pennon greet the breeze.

These are things, and more too, Teddy. If you only will be good, tempering zeal with moderation, keeping in quietest mood.

Least thou lose thy pristine prestige, keep thy moral high, thy religion true. Live content with past labors, whilst they loom in haze-rever.

Till thy leaves of life are folded In the chronicles of time, Be the memory of thy life, With its halcyon rest sublime.

Now that he is about to retire from the Supreme Court, we should like to know exactly why Mr. Moody was placed on the bench.

# Your Bank Should be your Friend

Competition and process of time have made many changes in banking methods, and the modern banker seeks to widen his acquaintance and increase his clientele by giving courteous service and helpful advice to present customers. THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK welcomes new accounts and requests business men to inspect its excellent facilities.

# Merchants National Bank

Eleventh and Main Streets.